

## Quake Challenges Detection Methods

By Jay Matthews  
*Washington Post Service*

PASADENA, California — A preliminary investigation of Thursday's earthquake indicates that it originated in a previously unknown extension of the Whittier Fault, raising questions about traditional methods of detecting dangerous earthquake zones.

Seismologists with the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Institute of Technology have concluded that the first, most severe shock occurred eight miles (13 kilometers) underground and more than one mile northwest of the mapped end of the fault. That end point is 12 miles east of downtown Los Angeles.

Several of the more than a dozen aftershocks have occurred as much as three miles north of the mapped line and at a depth that suggests a previously unknown fault difficult to detect with current instruments.

The existence of such hidden faults, which scientists say may be fairly common, "becomes a concern in terms of, for instance, siting nuclear power plants," said Lucile M. Jones, a federal seismologist.

The newly discovered fault dips at a 25-degree angle beneath the suburban area between Pasadena and Los Angeles.

A similar underground fault was discovered four years ago in the San Joaquin Valley after a 6.5-mag-

### Aftershock Hits A Jittery L.A.

*Washington Post Service*

ALHAMBRA, California — A major aftershock from last week's earthquake jolted Southern California early Sunday, creating a short-lived wave of panic but not adding much to Thursday's \$80 million damage.

Seismologists at the California Institute of Technology measured the 3:59 A.M. earthquake at magnitude 5.5 on the Richter scale.

They said it was centered seven miles (11 kilometers) beneath the eastern Los Angeles County communities of Alhambra and San Gabriel.

It was by far the largest of the aftershocks following Thursday's quake, which measured 6.1 on the scale.

The job knocked books off

See **AFTERSHOCK**, Page 4

itude earthquake devastated the downtown of Coalinga, California, where no serious quakes had been forecast.

Using techniques from the oil industry, scientists have begun to

See **FAULT**, Page 4



Apartment dwellers in Los Angeles decided that camping out was the wisest choice after Sunday morning's tremor.

## U.S. to Give Managua Conditions for Forestalling Contra Aid

By Joel Brinkley  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — After weeks of debate over its Central American policy, the White House has added on a list of demands the Nicaraguan government must accept to forestall a request to Congress for renewed military aid to anti-government rebels.

The list includes several conditions that are not a part of the peace agreement signed in Guatemala two months ago by five Central American presidents.

For one thing, Nicaragua would have to hold presidential elections in fall before those scheduled in 1990.

"New elections are the one thing the president feels very strongly about," a White House official said.

An administration official directly involved in Nicaraguan po-

licy said of the combined effect of the White House conditions: "The bottom line is, are the Sandinistas willing to have themselves voted out of power? Are they putting into place the conditions that could allow that to happen?"

The list has not been published or formally given to the Nicaraguans or to Congress. But White House officials explained it in interviews, and President Ronald Reagan has mentioned most of the demands in two recent speeches.

Mr. Reagan will "lay it out in more detail" in a speech to the Organization of American States on Wednesday, an official said. "He's going to say that the Guatemalan plan does not protect our long-term security interests."

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Carlos Turner, said his government had no intention of holding early elections

or meeting some of the other White House conditions, including another one: "Are they willing to end their support of Cuban and Soviet-bloc military aid?"

Early elections "are impossible to accept," the ambassador said in

testimony before Congress, including another one: "Are they willing to end their support of Cuban and Soviet-bloc military aid?"

Officials said that if there were no such progress, the administra-

The bottom line is, are the Sandinistas willing to have themselves voted out of power?

— A Reagan administration official

tion would wait until Nov. 7 to make its request. But on Friday an official said the plan was to make no request before then.

Although White House officials are not fully confident that they can convince Congress to renew aid to the insurgents, they say they have an array of political arguments that will swing votes their way.

Among them, an official said, is a question they will ask congressional Democrats: "Are you willing to be held hostage by Danny Ortega?"

Daniel Ortega Saavedra is the president of Nicaragua, and the official said members of Congress ought to think about "their own political futures" if they let support for the contras die only to find that Mr. Ortega "reneges on all his promises before the elections next fall."

The White House had previously been unwilling even to say that it

here are not chomping at the bit to make this a political issue, but the potential is there."

The White House's list of demands is not a formal treaty proposal like the peace plan that Mr. Reagan and the speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, suggested in early August.

"You give us too much credit to say we have a formal strategy set down in documentary form," a senior official said.

Instead, it is a statement of additional conditions that the White House believes must be added to those in the Guatemalan plan to make it conform with U.S. security interests.

In a speech Sept. 28 the president offered conditional praise for Nicaragua's lifting of censorship and then said:

"The next steps are obvious. Open up the jails and let the thou-

See **LIST**, Page 4

Another official said, "People

### Kiosk

#### Kaunda's Son Died of AIDS

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — President Kenneth Kaunda revealed Sunday that his son had died of AIDS, and appealed to the international community to unite to combat acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Mr. Kaunda, asked about reports concerning the death in December of his son Masuzyo, who was in his early 30s, said at a news conference: "There is nothing to hide." He added, "It does not need my son's death for me to appeal to the international community to treat the problem as a world problem."



Jean Anouilh, the French dramatist, died in Lausanne, Switzerland, at 77. Page 4.

GENERAL NEWS

Carlos Salinas de Gortari was voted as the ruling party's candidate for president in Mexico, during election. Page 5.

SPORTS

Detroit bear Toru ... 14, and won the American League East title. Page 13.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

OPEC's president said the cartel's crude oil production in September ... Page 7.

MONDAY Q&A

Howard Kunz, a currency expert, discusses the effect of industrial nations' recent statements. Page 9.

## Race Becoming Intense To Succeed Nakasone

### Continuity of Policies Is a Certainty

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — Japan begins this week the formal process of choosing its next prime minister, arguably the most important position of dubious influence in the non-Communist world.

Two or three weeks of intense factional struggle will follow the official start of the campaign on Thursday, which technically is for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, or LDP.

As a practical matter, whoever wins will become prime minister and govern for at least the next two years. It will be a delicate period for Japan, one in which it is expected to come under mounting overseas pressure to play a more vigorous global role, especially to promote economic expansion.

Despite the importance of the party race, Japan is not going to march off suddenly in new directions, regardless of who wins. Judging from policy statements that they issued in the past few days, all three main contenders — Noboru Takeshita, 63, Shintaro Abe, 63, and Kiichi Miyazawa, 68 on Thursday — are likely to follow basic goals set by the incumbent, Yasuhiro Nakasone, and his predecessors.

"Since we are all operating within the greater framework of the LDP, there will be no major differences," said Mr. Takeshita, the party's secretary-general and a former finance minister. "I often say that it is a matter of methods, or of approach, or of nuances in the execution of policies."

Most political analysts regard Mr. Takeshita as the front-runner on the strength of raw numbers. His party faction, essentially a political machine, is by far the largest, and so he is in the best position to put together a required majority of the 445 Liberal Democratic members of the Diet, or parliament, who ultimately elect the prime minister.

The new leader would take over at the end of Mr. Nakasone's term on Oct. 30. He took office in 1982, and last year, the LDP voted to allow party presidents a one-year extension of their normal limit of two-year terms.

Should Mr. Takeshita's strength crack — and many analysts think that it may — Mr. Abe, a former foreign minister, and Mr.

Miyazawa, the present finance minister, are poised to pick up the pieces.

To win, however, each man must form alliances among the party's six major factions and scattering of independents. There are many possible configurations, and the final shapes may not become clear until mid-month. The solution, in any event, will lie in effective backroom horse-trading, and a critical question will be where Mr. Nakasone throws his support.

Many experts believe that he favors Mr. Miyazawa as the most able candidate, but thus far the prime minister has kept his counsel.

"I'm not sure of Mr. Nakasone's final choice," said a member of parliament who belongs to his political faction. "The only thing I do know is that he wants influence, and the only way is to delay the decision for as long as possible. If you have a new president, all eyes will be on him, and Mr. Nakasone would be out of the spotlight."

There is a fourth contender, Sosuke Nitako, a crusty 77-year-old party veteran who has become something of a political gadfly in the past few years. He is running mainly out of spite with Mr. Takeshita. Experts give him virtually no chance of winning, and many expect that lack of support will force him to drop out before the formal start of the campaign.

Whatever happens, one thing seems certain: For all of the candidates' position papers and rhetoric, issues will get short shrift.

Except for catch phrases and points of emphasis, all three major contenders sound much alike, talking about the need to improve recently soured relations with the United States, to restructure the Japanese economy to make it less dependent on exports for growth and to recycle Japan's enormous trade surpluses to help less fortunate countries.

You can argue that it really doesn't make much difference who the prime minister is, a Liberal Democratic member of parliament said.

But many political analysts sense that Japanese attitudes are changing.

Japan's economic dominance



Trempolino Wins \$650,000 Prix De l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris

The French owner Paul de Moussac, left, congratulating his horse Trempolino and the Irish jockey Pat Eddery on Sunday after Trempolino came from deep in the 11-horse field to win the \$650,000 purse. The 4-million-franc (\$650,000) purse is the richest in European racing. The favorite, Reference Point, came in eighth. Page 13.

In London, such oddities almost always bear investigating. In this case, it takes little investigation to discover that the aristocrat of the American flyways is a much-disliked bird here.

This being Britain, there is someone in charge of the mauer — a civil servant responsible for every goose in central London. His name is Malcolm Kerr, and his mandate extends to all 42 species of waterfowl that live in the main royal parks: St. James's, Hyde, Kensington and Regent's.

As royal bird keeper of the Central London Parks, Mr. Kerr and his terrier, Stumpy, live a kind of Doctor Dolittle existence on Duck Island in St. James's lake. And when the call of the wild goose rings over London, Mr. Kerr knows the hardest part of my year is behind him.

In the spring and summer, he must see to the incubation and hatching of 41 species of exotic waterfowl. Sometimes the eggs come in such a rush that the incubators overflow, and he puts chicken hens atop the swan and goose eggs.

The 42nd species represents an opposite problem. "In themselves, they're quite a nice bird," he said of the Canada geese. "But they breed so well. We control them by taking their eggs away. Some nest in places we never find, though, and they rear up to 12 youngsters."

Egg snatching is a gentler method of population control than that used in the past, when up to 100 geese at a time were killed by injection. These mass executions were kept very quiet for fear of rousing the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The goose problem represents a royal hobby that ran amok. In 1660, the Russian ambassador gave King Charles II two pelicans and they were let loose in a swampy pond in St. James's Park.

Waterfowl collecting caught on throughout England. Nowadays, Mr. Kerr said, the Canada geese are accused of cropping the grass too short, crowding the native geese out of the nesting areas and taking space from more glamorous imports.

Life for the geese here is not unpleasant. But for an American of a certain age, to lie abed in this city and hear the geese passing over is to think of the Frankie Laine lyric, "My heart knows what the wild geese know, and I must go where the wild geese go."

In London, where the wild geese goes is ceaselessly back and forth in the two miles between Hyde Park and St. James's. And in the fall, when the Canada geese are up in the dark air honking their old hymn to wanderlust, that seems a little sad.

## Saudis Mobilized As Iran Flotilla Neared Oil Fields

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*Washington Post Service*

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

Saudi Arabia conducted a full military mobilization, including land troops, and sent an urgent warning to Iran that it was ready to "make a stand" against any attack after Iran launched about 60 armed speedboats against a Saudi offshore oil installation, according to a source in Washington familiar with U.S. military reports.

Saudi Arabia sent American-made fighter jets and at least two frigates to warn off the formation Saturday, which got within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of an offshore oil terminal at Khafji, near the Saudi border with Kuwait, sources in Gulf and Washington said.

There was no indication of shots having been exchanged. A source in Washington familiar with U.S. military reports of the incident said the Saudis conducted a full military mobilization, including land troops, and sent an urgent warning to Tehran that it was ready to "make a stand" against any attack on oil field.

For the Iranians, the incident "was a test of whether the Saudis would stand or back off," a source in Washington said. While Saudi Arabia confronted the Iranian diplomats, its denial of the maneuver underlined the great sensitivity among the Arab states of the region about any confrontation with Iran.

U.S. ships escorting Kuwaiti tankers south through the Gulf broke away from the convoy and steamed toward the area of the confrontation, according to press pool reports released by the Pentagon. They halted north of Bahrain and maintained a high state of readiness, the reports said.

## Beijing Accuses 2 Foreigners Of Involvement in Tibet Riots

Reuters

BEIJING — China accused two foreigners Sunday of involvement in the worst violence officially reported from Tibet in more than a decade, in which at least 6 persons were killed and 19 police officers seriously injured.

In its first detailed account of

noting Thursday in Tibet's capital, leading an anti-Chinese demonstration were being detained.

It said the crowd trapped 30 police officers inside the station, snatched a machine-gun from a policeman and attacked fire engines called to deal with vehicles set on fire by the demonstrators.

An Asian diplomat said the riots had come as a bitter blow to Beijing, which has poured money into Tibet since 1980, when the leadership admitted that previous Communist policies had not worked.

Roads, schools, hospitals and other facilities have been built and efforts made to promote Tibetan education and culture.

"The leadership must be wondering what has happened, if this should be the result of the new policy," the diplomat said.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing said it had asked China to confirm reports that two Americans had been arrested after the riot.

Communication links between Lhasa and Beijing remained cut Sunday. A curfew was in effect in Lhasa, with notices in hotels warning guests not to go out after 10 P.M.

Wednesday is the anniversary of the day Chinese entered Tibet in 1950, and there are fears of further separatist disturbances.

The People's Daily blamed the riots on people who attacked a police station where those accused of

28 Killed in Peru Bus Crash

Agence France-Presse

LIMA — At least 28 people were killed and 20 injured when a bus plunged into a 1,000-foot (300-meter) ravine in a heavy fog near the Andean town of Lechuquilla, 250 miles (400 kilometers) southeast of Lima, the police said Sunday. The bus was carrying 60 passengers.

The decision to select an American plane represents the final reversal in Japan's long-held position that its aerospace industry had reached the point that it could de-

sign and build a modern fighter from scratch, or at least do the basic design work in a joint effort with U.S. companies.

At a private meeting in which Mr. Kurihara told Mr. Weinberger of Japan's decision, Mr. Weinberger "praised it as a decision that made sense for Japan," a U.S. official who attended the meeting said.

The question of the F/A-18, as the new airplane is called in Japan, has been a sticking point in the two nations' military and international trade relations, which are closely linked. In addition, the U.S. aerospace industry had interpreted Japan's intention to design a fighter as a thinly veiled attempt to build up a more competitive aircraft industry.

Weapons are one of the few products in which the United States has a substantial trade surplus with Japan, which does not export arms.

Mr. Kurihara also outlined for Mr. Weinberger a program of Japanese research that is meant to aid



Women and monks throwing stones at a police station in central Lhasa last week.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Dismantles a Chemical Bomb

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet military experts dismantled a 550-pound (250-kilogram) chemical bomb and destroyed its toxic agent Sunday in a demonstration for diplomats and military observers from 45 countries, Tass said.

The Soviet news agency said representatives of countries attending a Geneva disarmament conference and others invited by Soviet officials were taken to the military base at Shikhan, about 400 miles (650 kilometers) southeast of Moscow, for the demonstration.

One of the issues before the Geneva conference is a ban on chemical weapons. Soviet military officials said they took the observers to Shikhan to prove their good intentions. Tass identified the chemical agent in the bomb as sarin, a phosphorus compound used as a nerve gas.

### Nigeria Said to Plan Ties to Israel

JERUSALEM (AP) — Nigeria plans to renew partial diplomatic ties with Israel within weeks, according to reports carried Sunday by the Israeli Army radio and the newspaper Davar.

Davar said that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Bolaji Akinyemi, the Nigerian minister of external affairs, had agreed to restore diplomatic ties while they were attending the United Nations General Assembly session in New York last week. The paper is closely aligned with Mr. Peres' Labor Party. Nigeria broke relations with Israel after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Meanwhile, Mr. Peres told the cabinet Sunday that he had rejected a Soviet offer to establish limited diplomatic relations.

### U.S. Terms on Satellite Satisfy Jakarta

JAKARTA (Reuters) — The United States has come up with additional funds to finance the launching of an Indonesian satellite after Jakarta threatened to transfer its business to the European space consortium ArianeSpace.

Indonesia will proceed with plans to have the United States launch its Palapa B-2R satellite because of new financing terms offered by the U.S. government's Export-Import Bank. Achmad Tahir, Indonesia's telecommunications minister, said Saturday. The launching is scheduled for October, 1990, he said.

Earlier last week, Mr. Tahir had said that Indonesia would switch the launching to ArianeSpace, which was offering more attractive financial terms and an earlier launching.

### Compromise Offer in Fiji Reported

SUVA, Fiji (Reuters) — Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who led the coup in Fiji, has offered the deposed prime minister, Timoci Bavadra, a compromise that could achieve the aims of his coup without declaring Fiji a republic, political sources said Sunday.

Colonel Rabuka and Mr. Bavadra would meet later to discuss the proposals delivered to Mr. Bavadra at his home village on Saturday, sources close to the talks said. The two men could not be contacted from Suva, but in an interview with Radio Australia, Colonel Rabuka said he hoped the plan would be accepted Monday at a meeting of key figures in Fiji.

On Thursday, Colonel Rabuka revoked Fiji's Constitution for the second time in five months, declaring himself the head of state. He is seeking to ensure political supremacy for ethnic Fijians over Indians, who slightly outnumber them on Fiji. Fiji's judges have refused to recognize his authority, proclaiming continuing loyalty to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and her representative, Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau.

**Be on Guard, Iranians in Britain Told**

LONDON (Reuters) — The police have warned Iranians living in Britain to be on their guard after two members of a group opposed to the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, were found shot dead in their London apartment.

The two slain Iranians — Mohammed Ali Tavakkoli-Nabavi, 58, and his son Nourreddin, 24 — were found late on Friday with head wounds, a police spokesman said. The father headed a tiny anti-Khomeini group of about a dozen people called the Javanian Nationalist Party, and the two had often spoken publicly against the Iranian government. They had been living in London since 1979.

The head of Britain's anti-terrorist squad, Commander George Churchill-Coleman, said Saturday that the attack appeared to be politically motivated and advised Iranians who felt they were at risk to contact the police.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Flooding Closes Barcelona Airport

BARCELONA (Reuters) — The Barcelona airport was closed on Sunday after rain flooded the main control room. Officials said it would not open until Monday afternoon, grounding a third of Spain's air traffic.

The officials said all regional airports served by Barcelona's control tower, which was struck by lightning on Sunday, would also be closed. These included Palma, Ibiza, Alicante, Gerona, Minorca, Valencia and Reus. The state-run railway, Renfe, said it had suspended nearly all passenger and freight services in the Catalonia region because of heavy rain. The police also closed several main roads in the area.

Pan Am Express in West Berlin has been given permission to operate six new European routes from the city. Starting in November, Pan Am Express will fly to Dortmund, West Germany; Kiel, West Germany; Strasbourg, France; Basel, Switzerland; Innsbruck, Austria, and Stockholm, an airline spokesman said.

A shortage of planes will force Air India to cancel at least a dozen overseas flights in the next three weeks, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday. Two Boeing 747s have been reserved for VIP flights, and an A310 Airbus has been detained in Lagos while the crew faces drug-smuggling charges. A third 747 is in London for an overhaul. (APB)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following places this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Barbados, Macao, Portugal.

**TUESDAY:** Egypt, Sri Lanka, Syria.

**WEDNESDAY:** Burma, East Germany, Libya, South Korea, Soviet Union.

**THURSDAY:** Hong Kong, Israel, Macao, Peru.

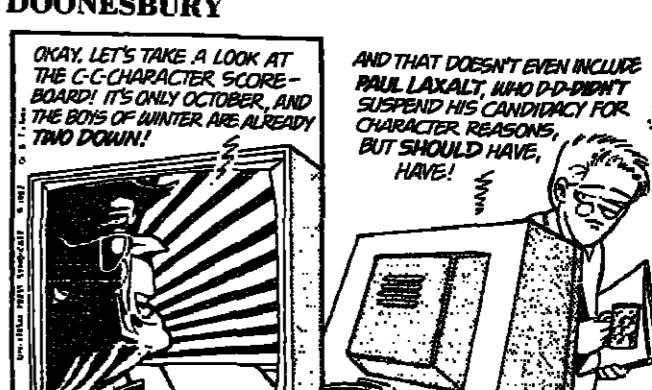
**FRIDAY:** Ecuador, South Korea, Uganda.

**SATURDAY:** Cuba, Japan, Namibia, South Africa, Taiwan.

**SUNDAY:** Panama.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

### DOONESBURY



OF COURSE, NOW THAT HE'S OUT OF THE RACE, THERE'S NO POINT IN RETELLING THE STORY OF P.P. PAUL'S "NEVADA PROBLEM"!

OH, WHAT THE HECK! 1983: LAXALT GOLFING PARTNER AL DORFMAN IS RUBBED OUT IN A SUBURBAN PARKING LOT...

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## Negotiations With Spain On U.S. Troop Presence Are Stymied, Aides Say

By Paul Delaney

*Times Staff Writer*  
MADRID — Facing a Nov. 13 deadline, U.S. and Spanish negotiators remain as far apart as ever in their search for an agreement on the future of American military forces in this country.

Negotiations, begun in July 1986, are scheduled to resume here in two weeks, but officials of both sides say there is little sign of progress.

Spain insists that the 14,000 American troops in the country be cut back and a squadron of 72 F-16 jet fighters be removed. U.S. officials say they have accepted the demands, but only with the proviso that Spanish armed forces, under NATO control, assume the tasks being abandoned by the Americans.

These conditions, the Americans say, have been rejected by the Madrid government.

The impasse has fostered frustration and tension among officials of the two countries and their allies, with each side privately accusing the other of ignoring its political problems.

Spanish officials say compromise would be an admission of weakness that could inflict a mortal blow to the Socialist government's declining political fortunes.

When it was campaigning

against a referendum in March 1986 to withdraw Spain from NATO, the Socialist prime minister, Felipe González, assured wavering voters that American troop levels would be reduced, particularly at Torrejón Air Base near Madrid, where the F-16s are based.

Since then, the Socialists have been shaken by demonstrations and strikes that resulted in substantial losses for the party in regional and local elections in June. Officials fear that any concession on the American bases would further erode the following of the Socialists.

"With everything that has gone on, it is now impossible for us to change," a Socialist official said.

"You may say that the NATO referendum was a mistake and you may be correct. But that is a fact now."

American officials say they fear that if the United States consents to sweeping restrictions on its military presence in Spain, other nations, especially Greece and the Philippines, could follow suit.

Portugal has also threatened to take a new look at American bases in the Azores, and Turkey has expressed dissatisfaction with what it perceives as U.S. favoritism toward Greece in its territorial dispute with Turkey in the Aegean Sea.

In the year of talks, the Americans offered compromises that were rejected as Spanish officials held.

"We've already agreed that the troops should be reduced," a U.S. official said. "We also agreed to remove the planes — but with the proviso that the cuts be made up by Spanish forces and that Western security is not diminished."

The negotiations really are only about what happens when we leave, making certain security and NATO obligations are maintained," the official added. He cited such concerns as fleet support, communications, surveillance of the western Mediterranean, logistics, training and tactical air power.

Besides Torrejón, the United States shares air bases with the Spaniards at Zaragoza and Morón, a huge navy base at Rota and communications observation and maintenance posts.

The 34-year-old treaty that established the Spanish bases expires May 13. If Spain decides not to renew, it must inform the Americans six months before that date.

Spanish officials resist integrating its armed forces under NATO command. They have said they believed that the United States was more concerned with Mediterranean than Spanish security.

French authorities arrested at least 91 people in a series of raids Saturday, leading to protests by French and Basque residents of the southwestern city of Biarritz.

France expelled two Spanish Basques on Saturday, bringing to 92 the number of guerrilla suspects sent across the border since France and Spain agreed in July to clamp down on separatist activity.

The police said the police and those had seized files listing dozens of names and addresses of people suspected of supporting ETA, the Basque separatist group, and of the French Basque separatist movement Ipar-Partek.

Helicopters hovered over isolated mountain hamlets, 500 police officers set up roadblocks and raided hundreds of homes in Biarritz, Saint-Jean-de-Luz and a score of villages.

Follow-up searches were also carried out in five cities across France, the police said.

Violent protests against the raids erupted in Biarritz in the afternoon. Police with riot sticks charged 100 to 200 demonstrators, who gathered in response to a call by Spanish Basques in France to Spanish officials. The protest was broken up after an hour.

The crackdown came after the arrest earlier this week of the military commander of ETA Santiago Antón-Zarzosa and of another man suspected of being an ETA leader in the Pyrenees山区.

In Madrid, five Basques who joined an ETA commando unit were arrested Friday in 12 years, each on charges of possessing weapons and belonging to an armed group.

— AFP, Reuters

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**GULF: Saudis Mobilized as Iran Flotilla Nears Its Coast**

(Continued from Page 1)

earlier in the week near Kharg Island and that the force had begun moving across the waterway by Friday. The sources said that, based on intelligence reports from the region, U.S. and Saudi officials believed the assault force intended to attack at least two platforms in the Khuffi field.

The earnings from the field's output of 300,000 barrels a day are due yesterday by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to Iran, which is fighting Iran in the Gulf war.

Sources in Washington and the Gulf said U.S. airborne warning and control systems planes, known as AWACS, tracked the Iranian warship as it sped toward the Khuffi field. Shipping sources said some workers on offshore oil platforms in the area reported seeing about a dozen unidentified warplanes flying over the Iranian boats, but reported no signs of weapons being fired.

"The Iranians pulled back and disappeared into the night," said a Western official in the Gulf.

A source in Washington said the Saudi Arabian government sent an emergency message to Tehran as the flotilla was zigzagging across the Gulf Friday night.

According to this source, the Saudi government was convinced the flotilla intended to attack on



EGYPTIANS TO VOTE — A Cairo woman passing posters of President Hosni Mubarak. Egyptians vote Monday in a referendum on giving him a new six-year term.

## Jean Anouilh, French Playwright, Is Dead at 77

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Jean Anouilh, widely considered to be one of the 20th century's greatest playwrights, died Saturday after a heart attack. Family members said Sunday, He was 77.

The French dramatist, who had lived in Switzerland for many years, died at the Vaudois University Hospital Center in Lausanne.

Mr. Anouilh, known for dramas such as "Antigone" and "Becket," won acclaim for plays and screenplays that are technically deft and thoroughly human.

He wrote his first play at 19, but his initial success came with "The Ermine" in 1932.

Other dramas included "The Walz of the Toreadors," written in 1932, and "The Lark," written in 1933 and dealing with the spiritual adventure of Joan of Arc.

"It is a great writer who has disappeared, one whose works have marked the French theater," said President François Mitterrand of France.

Mr. Anouilh's plays set moral

"I write plays as a chair-maker makes chairs," Mr. Anouilh once said. "Chairs are made to sit on, and plays are made to be played, to provide action with work and the public with entertainment."

"But aside from practical purposes, a play, like a chair, can be designed with artistry."

Among his best known black

dramas was "Antigone," a modern-day version of the classical Greek tragedy that pits the idealism and purity of youth, symbolized by Antigone, against hard-nosed reality and pragmatism, incarnated by Creon.

Performed worldwide after he wrote it in 1944, the play turned Mr. Anouilh into something of a national hero for French audiences, who interpreted it as a Resistance play and applauded the author's defiance of the German Nazis.

"It changed all my notions about theater," he said. "How I wept."

In addition to his plays, Mr.

Anouilh also wrote several successful screenplays, including "Monseigneur Vincent" in 1947.

He never hid his loathing for television, which he described as something between "a plague and cholera."

(AP, Reuters)

**Sir Peter** was born June 23, 1910, in Bordeaux, where he spent his early childhood and adolescence.

He studied law briefly and then joined an advertising firm, an experience he would later say had taught him to be ingenious and exact.

Mr. Anouilh developed a passion for the theater while still a student. From the balcony, he saw the great theatrical productions of the 1920s by Louis Jouvet, Francis Copeau and Charles Dullin. One of his fondest memories was watching a performance in 1928 of Jean Giraudoux's "Siegfried."

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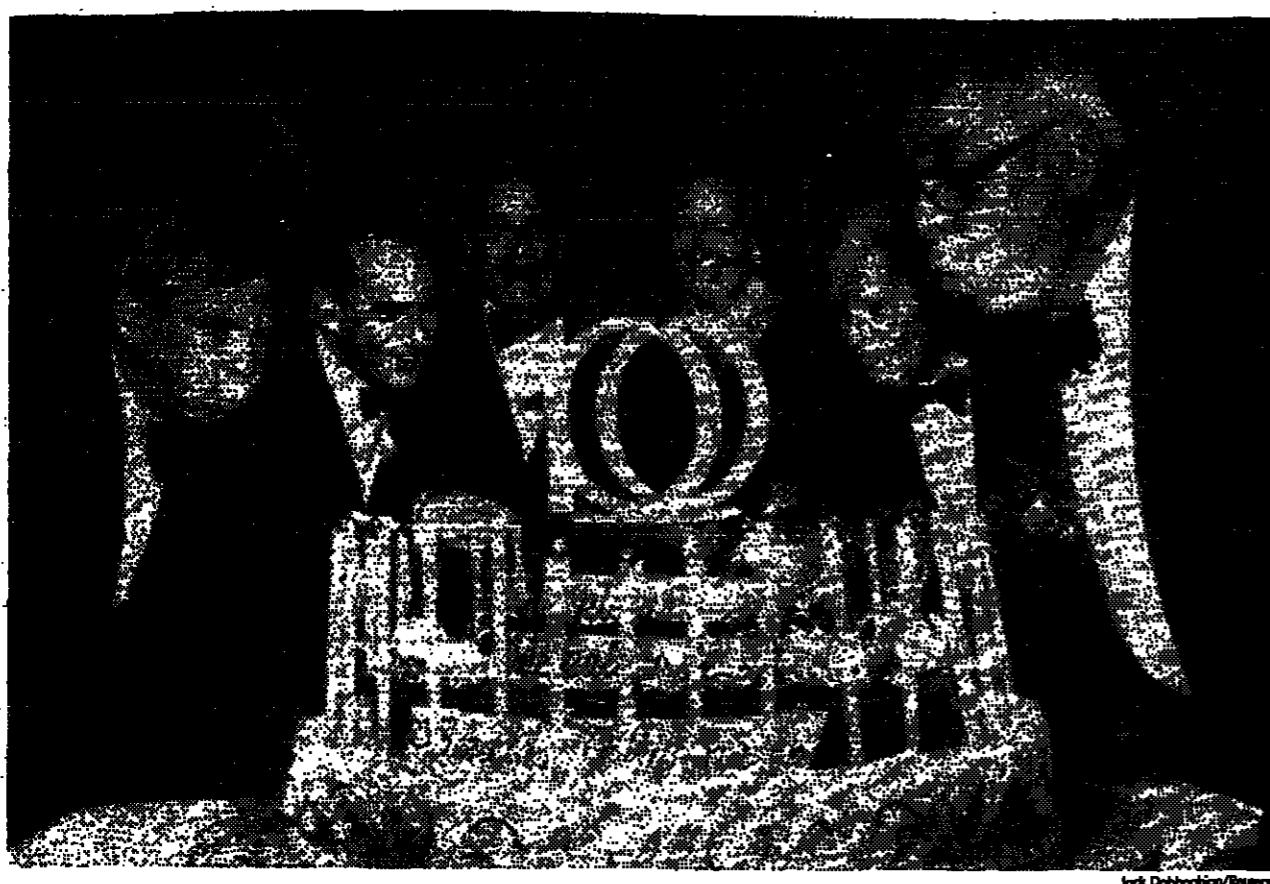
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He studied law briefly and then joined an advertising firm, an experience he would later say had taught him



Blowing out the candles Saturday night on the International Herald Tribune's birthday cake at the Trocadéro gardens were, from left, Lee W. Huebner, publisher; John Vincour, executive editor; Arthur Ochs Sulzberger of The New York Times and Katharine Graham of The Washington Post, co-chairmen; Walter N. Thayer of Whitney Communications Co., president of the Trib, and the humorist and columnist Art Buchwald.

Jack Doherty/Reuters

## Reagan Steps Up Drive For Bork Confirmation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Sunday dismissed assertions that Judge Robert H. Bork's Supreme Court nomination was dead and vowed to keep fighting to put Mr. Bork on the high court.

Mr. Reagan, speaking on reporters upon his return from a weekend at Camp David, Maryland, was asked whether the nomination was finished.

"No," he said.

Asked whether he was considering withdrawing Judge Bork's name from Senate consideration, Mr. Reagan said, "I'm going to continue with his nomination."

Asked then about his policies involving Central America, Mr. Reagan said, "I'm fighting another war," adding later, "Bork."

As the president returned to Washington, his spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said that the White House was planning to crank up its campaign for Judge Bork.

Mr. Fitzwater said the White House had a full week of activities scheduled to keep the nomination battle in the forefront of the president's schedule. The spokesman declined to be specific, saying only, "You'll see something every day."

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, said Mr. Reagan intended to press for a full Senate vote on Judge Bork even if the Senate Judiciary Committee failed to accept his nominee.

Mr. Hatch, an early supporter of Judge Bork, also said Mr. Reagan would not withdraw the selection even if an overwhelming number of senators stated their opposition.

The president has authorized me to say on this program this morning that he's going to press through to conclusion, to a vote on the Senate floor," Mr. Hatch said.

## Cuomo Calls Rumor About Family False

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has said that rumors have been spread that he is not running for president because of past misdeeds by his family, including his wife's parents.

Mr. Cuomo, a Democrat, repeated his weekly radio address Saturday to speak on behalf of Judge Bork and charged that "liberal" opponents of the nominee were trying to intimidate judges and to "thwart the desire of the American people" for jurists who will bring criminals to justice.

"We have to follow through, win or lose, and I think we will win in the end," Mr. Hatch said. "I think the American people are going to find out how really important this is."

The committee is scheduled to vote Tuesday on the nomination. Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, an undecided member of the committee, said he would take a stand Tuesday, basing his decision on whether Judge Bork is a "conservative or an extremist."

"I think the issue comes down to is he a conservative, will he be a justist that will not believe in judicial activism, and I've supported all but two out of 320 some odd appointments that the president has made," Mr. Heflin said on the same program.

"On the other hand, is he an extremist that has in the back recesses of his mind a real radical right-wing agenda that he would like to see the court follow during the next several decades?" he said.

As of Friday, 32 senators had decided they would vote for Judge Bork and 27 have said they would oppose him, according to a count kept by The Associated Press. The rest were unwilling to state a position.

## Bush Apologizes for a Joke About Detroit

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Vice President George Bush has apologized for an offhand comment — he says he intended it as a joke — suggesting that Detroit auto workers could use quality-control advice from Soviet mechanics.

Mr. Bush made the apology as he met reporters before returning to Washington after ending his 10-day European tour.

He made the remark on Friday after a meeting of ambassadors of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels. After saying that he had been

informed of a Soviet military operation involving 350 tanks and that none of them had broken down, he added: "Hey, when the mechanics who keep those tanks running run out of work in the Soviet Union, send them to Detroit because we could use that kind of ability."

Owen Bieber, president of the United Auto Workers union, called the remark an "absolute affront" to American workers and American ingenuity" and called on Mr. Bush to apologize.

Mr. Bush reacted immediately. "If I offended anybody, I'm very, very sorry because I didn't intend to," he said.

## Salinas Is Chosen by Ruling Party In Mexico to Run for Presidency

By William A. Orme Jr.  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Mexico's budget director and the chief architect of the country's economic reform program, was proclaimed the ruling party's candidate in the 1988 presidential elections here Sunday.

The nomination by party leaders tantamount to election, was announced at a morning press conference by Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

"You will be the next president of Mexico," Mr. de la Vega said as he presented Mr. Salinas, 39, to a rally outside party headquarters two hours later.

Mr. Salinas will step down from his cabinet post as Secretary of Planning and Federal Budget to be nominated by acclamation at the party convention later this month.

The presidential election is to be held July 6, 1988, for a single, six-year term beginning in December. In its 38 years, the party has never lost a national election.

"Filled with emotion, I accept the party's decision," Mr. Salinas said at the rally, in a speech lauding the egalitarian ideals of the Mexican Revolution and the governance of President Miguel de la Madrid, his political benefactor.

To heal the wounds of a bitterly fought prenomination campaign, Mr. Salinas praised by name each

of the five other cabinet ministers who had sought to be the party's standard-bearer.

"Our world is changing with great rapidity," Mr. Salinas said, pleading the case of economic and political "modernization."

Mr. Salinas "will put together a good government based on democracy, social justice, and on revolutionary continuity in the process of national renewal," Mr. de la Vega said.

The party's decision appeared uncertain up until the moment of the announcement. From early dawn well-wishers had gathered at the house of another presidential aspirant, Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez, to congratulate him for what had been erroneously announced in some local media as his designation.

Mysteriously, one of Mr. Salinas' strongest rivals, Energy Secretary Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, was quoted on the radio as expressing support for the party's "magnificent choice" of Mr. Garcia Ramirez. Members of Mr. Salinas's political team saw the Garcia Ramirez boomerang as a last-minute attempt to derail the budget secretary's candidacy.

Mr. Salinas is a Harvard-educated economist respected for his intellect, his commitment to economic reform and his skills as a political infighter. Until recently, he was

perceived to be relatively unpopular among party regulars.

But on Sunday, in an impressive demonstration of the party's fabled ability to rally rank-and-file support for the leadership's choice, some 50,000 union and peasant party members enthusiastically chanted Mr. Salinas's praises at the rally outside party headquarters.

Mr. Salinas often is somewhat somber in public, in contrast to the easy self-assurance and wit that he displays in private. But on Sunday he was beaming and waving to supporters from the moment he boarded the bus that took him from his southern Mexico City home to the party office.

U.S. Records Sharp Rise In Near-Collisions in Air

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Pilots reported 40 percent more near-collisions in radar this summer than during the same period last year, and 1987 could become one of the worst years for such incidents in more than a decade, the Philadelphia Inquirer said Sunday.

During June, July and August there were 334 reported near-collisions involving commercial and private planes compared with 238 for those months in 1986, the Inquirer reported, citing Federal Aviation Agency records.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Eiffel Tower Joins In Trib Birthday Bash

The International Herald Tribune has celebrated its 100th anniversary in what Reuters called a gathering of the cream of the journalistic world in France and the United States.

In a dispatch, the news agency reported that the city of Paris lent the Eiffel Tower on Saturday night to serve as the 100th candle on the birthday cake of its English-language newspaper.

The paper celebrated its centenary with a gala banquet for 1,500 guests in a plastic marquee erected on the steps of Paris's famous Trocadéro gardens.

After the paper's directors had blown out the 99 candles on a giant chocolate cake, guests were asked to blow across the river Seine at the brightly lit Eiffel Tower.

The tower, only half built when the Trib first published in 1887, duly dimmed.

The gala was part of the \$2 million festivities organized by the paper for its centenary year.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac made a brief appearance, and guests at the sit-down dinner included the former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and senior news media figures from

Washington, New York and Paris.

### Short Takes

The Department of Agriculture plans to reclassify lean beef from "USDA Good" to "USDA Select" to improve the image of low-fat beef and to encourage consumption of leaner cuts of meat.

The change was advocated by consumer and health groups. Other grades include "USDA Choice," which has more fat and is more expensive, and "USDA Prime," which has the most fat of the three grades and is the most expensive and tender.

Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee plans to build the world's largest fountain, one that will spout water 600 feet (180 meters) into the sky over Lake Michigan. The aim is to dramatize what Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the basketball star, once dismissed as a "lunch-bucket city." The mayor said he is seeking an "aura of Camelot." But James Hazard, a poet and teacher at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has his doubts. "This isn't a pizzazz kind of town," he says. "In fact, that's the real charm of Milwaukee."

Former President Richard M. Nixon has been telling friends that President Ronald Reagan will survive the Iran-contra crisis because he can always say, "I was stupid." Mr. Nixon adds with a smile, "I never had that option."

### Notes About People

Johnny Carson, 61, observed his 25th anniversary as host of the late-hours "Tonight Show" by telling his audience, "I was going to hang it up. But I found I was having so much fun, I wanted to stick around awhile. So if you want to stick around, we'll stick around."

John G. Tower, who headed the special presidential commission that investigated the Iran-contra affair, is writing a book that calls the arms scandal part of a growing conflict between Congress and the president over the making of foreign policy. Mr. Tower, who was a senator from Texas from 1961 to 1985, says Congress appears to be winning this battle.

"But when Marshall moved his football Braves over to Fenway Park," home of Boston's other baseball club, the Red Sox, "the baseball Braves strenuously objected to his continuing to use the name 'Braves,' since they were no longer playing in Braves Field."

So Marshall picked an approximate synonym, Redskins, "because he had always been an admirer of the American Indian and because one of the team's coaches, 'Lone Star' Dietz, was himself an American Indian."

Mr. Price did not try to establish where the baseball Braves got their name.

— ARTHUR HIGGINS

## 3 Ex-CIA Chiefs Not Surprised Casey Met Woodward

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three former CIA directors have said they are not surprised that William J. Casey met repeatedly with Bob Woodward of The Washington Post. They were divided, however, over whether Mr. Casey was responsible for revealing delicate CIA secrets to Mr. Woodward.

Two of the three expressed concern that revelations in Mr. Woodward's book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987" could damage U.S. security interests.

The book has revived the debate over who was responsible for leaks to the press about covert operations under Mr. Casey.

Mr. Casey repeatedly blamed members of the Senate and House intelligence oversight committees for most of these disclosures, and Mr. Woodward quotes him as saying at one point, "I told you congressional oversight can't work. Those bastards all leak."

The book raised questions, however, about whether Mr. Casey or his lieutenants were active "leakers" themselves.

The book also raises questions about the adequacy of congressional oversight of the CIA, most dramatically with its description of Mr. Casey circumventing Congress and his own agency and using the Saudi intelligence service to attempt the assassination of a Lebanese Shiite leader.

Its assertions about the Central Intelligence Agency electronically "bugging" leaders of friendly governments, such as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, provoked concern that Mr. Woodward, an assistant managing editor at The Post, compromised U.S. national security.

The former CIA directors, Stanfield Turner, William E. Colby and Richard Helms, said last week in separate interviews that they did not find Mr. Casey's reported deci-

sion to see Mr. Woodward repeatedly as something unusual, particularly once Mr. Casey knew the reporter was writing a history of his leadership of the agency.

"I don't find it extraordinary at all," said Mr. Turner, CIA director from 1977 to 1981. "He wanted to put his best foot forward, and it was better a guy like Woodward understood him."

Mr. Turner called it "a case of the biggest con man in the country taking on the best reporter, and I think the con man won."

He said of Mr. Woodward, "Bob very faithfully reprints Casey's views on these matters, and I think that's what Casey wanted."

— Stanfield Turner, CIA director, 1977-81

Woodward might have put words in Mr. Casey's mouth that he never had done if Mr. Casey were allowed to contest their veracity.

Mr. Woodward, in response, said that almost the entire book had been completed before Mr. Casey's death and that the only changes afterward concerned details of the Iran-contra affair brought out during congressional hearings.

Mr. Turner was less charitable toward Mr. Casey. He charged that Mr. Casey and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the National Security Council aide who was another key figure in the affair, were "two of the biggest leakers in town."

Mr. Colby, who headed the CIA from 1973 to 1976, concurred with Mr. Helms that Mr. Casey's decision to talk to Mr. Woodward was not unusual. He said that he had had a delicate relationship with Seymour M. Hersh, a New York Times reporter, over his articles about illegal CIA activities in the United States.

Mr. Colby predicted that the book would result in "more trouble" for the U.S. government abroad and reinforce doubts among other secret services about whether they can share secrets and information with the CIA.

Mr. Helms, in an appearance Thursday on "Nightline," said he thought Mr. Woodward's book had done "grave damage" to U.S. interests abroad.

Mr. Colby indicated last week that they were disturbed about the impact of some of Mr. Woodward's disclosures on U.S. security, specifically the CIA's cooperation with other governments and intelligence services.

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Mr. Colby indicated, however, that like Mr. Helms, he had doubts that some of the direct quotes attributed to Mr. Casey were authentic. He also said he was not sure



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MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1987

Herald Tribune

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE



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## EUROBONDS

## Dollar, Fixed-Rate Market Go Their Separate Ways

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The usually happy tandem of a strong dollar fueling a buoyant bond market was broken last week. Bond prices fell while the currency held steady. A rally in the New York bond market late Friday did seem to restore the normal relationship, but a number of analysts believe that the break early in the week was a signal that the two markets increasingly will move in opposite directions.

The way these analysts see it, the more stable the dollar is, the more volatile interest rates will be.

There is now little doubt that governments are determined to stabilize exchange rates within the bands established last February at a meeting in Paris. That commitment was reaffirmed last week by finance ministers and central bankers at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

This official commitment to stability is designed to give the United States the time it needs to begin showing an improvement in its huge trade deficit. Initially, a weaker dollar has a perverse effect on the trade balance — import costs rise faster than the level of U.S. exports spurred by devaluation.

Government officials are confident that over time the U.S. deficit will narrow. The problem is that market operators are not convinced.

Although there is a wide consensus that some improvement is on the way, there is considerable divergence about whether it will be enough or whether the dollar really needs to drop more. Since further official devaluation is currently out of the question, the doubters conclude that the only way exchange rates can be held stable is if dollar interest rates rise.

"Official manipulation of exchange rates to produce artificial stability creates distortions," said the treasurer of one major bank. "It channels market forces away from the foreign exchange market." The result, he said, is more volatility in interest rates, with rates rising as confidence ebbs and falling as confidence rises.

THIS VIEW was also expressed by Credit Suisse First Boston in its weekly comment on the credit market: "If you want to fix exchange rates, then shocks will have to be absorbed by greater volatility in interest rate differentials. In the long run, fixed exchange rates are only stable if inflation and interest rates in all countries converge around a similar level."

The CSFB comment closed with a question that highlights the dilemma investors now face and that explains the continuing gloom mood in the international bond market. "Does that mean that German and Japanese inflation rates [and bond yields] have to rise toward U.S. and U.K. levels, or does it mean that U.S. and U.K. inflation rates [and bond yields] have to fall toward German and Japanese levels?"

Unable to answer that question, investors continue to shun the Eurobond market. The only issue considered attractive was from Industrial Bank of Japan.

The 100 million Deutsche mark issue was managed by IBI, the first time a Japanese bank has been permitted to play such a role. The Bundesbank lifted its restriction on Japanese leading new issues after German banks were granted a similar privilege in the Tokyo market.

IBI's five-year notes were offered at par bearing a coupon of 5% percent. This was slightly below yields available in the domestic market, but the 1% point selling concession offered to institutional investors put the effective yield at 17 basis points over domestic rates.

Also well-received were the equity-linked issues. Nomura was lead manager of a 50 million DM bond convertible into common stock of Sodick, a Japanese machinery company. Carrying an indicated coupon of 1% to 1% percent and an expected conversion price of 5 percent over the prevailing stock price, the bonds ended the week at 2 percent premium.

Leykam Mürztauer, an Austrian paper company, had a runaway success with its 100 million DM equity-warrants issue. Offered at 125, or 1,250 DM for each note nominally valued at 1,000 DM, the price at the end of the week was 144. The seven-year notes carry an annual coupon of 6% percent and each 1,000 DM bond has 28 warrants to buy shares at a premium of 19.7 percent.

Overall, the equity-linked market remained overwhelmed by the flood of issues from Japanese companies that continue to tap the market despite the notable cooling of investor interest.

Canon Inc., unable to decide which investment banker to choose, put two issues into the market simultaneously. A five-year, \$300-million issue led by Yamazaki is expected to carry a coupon of 3% percent while a \$200-million issue of six-year paper led by Nomura is expected with a coupon of 3% percent. Both issues were quoted below the offering price.

The five-year notes were off 1% points, still within the 2% points.

See BONDS, Page 9

## Currency Rates

Currencies		Oct. 2		Oct. 3		Oct. 4		Oct. 5		Oct. 6	
U.S. dollar	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050	1.6050
British pound	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705	2.0705
French franc	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400
German mark	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271	1.4271
Italian lira	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770	1.2770
Swiss franc	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119	1.5119
Portuguese escudo	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236	6.1236
Taiwan	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55	144.55
Switzer.	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346
U.S.S.R.	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278	1.1278
China	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779	1.2779

Conversion factors: 1 U.S. dollar = 160.50; 1 British pound = 1.6050; 1 French franc = 1.5400; 1 German mark = 1.4271; 1 Italian lira = 1.2770; 1 Swiss franc = 1.5119; 1 Portuguese escudo = 6.1236; 1 Taiwan = 144.55; 1 Switzer. = 1.5346; 1 U.S.S.R. = 1.1278; 1 China = 1.2779.

Conversion factors: To buy one pound: £: To buy one dollar: \$: Units of 100: N.G.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Country	Per 1	Per 2	Per 3	Per 4	Per 5	Per 6	Per 7	Per 8	Per 9	Per 10	Per 11
America	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095	2.7095
Argentina	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Brazil	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Chile	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Colombia	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44
Costa Rica	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14	51.14
Denmark	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304	1.304
Dubai	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221	3.7221
Finland	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038	1.4038
France	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346	1.5346
Germany	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Greece	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Iceland	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Ireland	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Italy	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Iceland	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Malta	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Norway	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Portugal	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Spain	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Sweden	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
Switzerland	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
U.S.S.R.	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
U.S.A.	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261
U.S.S.R.	1.4261	1.4261	1.4261	1							



## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Aimee Potter Hardouw

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat. %	Coup. %	Price end week	Terms
<b>FLOATING RATE NOTES</b>					
Bank of Baroda	\$ 30	1992	0.10	100	—
Masters Funding 3	\$38.7	1994	0.20	100	—
SABRE VI	\$ 72	1992	14	100.05	—
Finland	Fr 700	1994	0.15	100	—
<b>FIXED-COUPON</b>					
News International	\$100	1990	9	100%	98.38
Industrial Bank of Japan	DM 100	1992	5%	100	98.65 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
World Bank	DM 200	1992	5%	100	— Private placement, fees undisclosed.
Crédit Lyonnais	CS 75	1990	11%	101.14	99.50 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Genelcan	CS 50	1992	10%	113.14	109.00 Each CS 50,000 note with five 2-year warrants exercisable into gold or \$450.00 per ounce. Fees 1%.
Shell Canada	CS 100	1992	11%	101.14	98.75 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
GMAC Australia	Aus\$ 60	1991	13	101%	99.38 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
National Westminster Bank	Aus\$ 50	1992	13%	101%	100.13 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Swiss Bank Corp. Australia	Aus\$ 75	1991	12%	101%	99.88 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
World Bank	Aus\$ 70	1994	12%	101%	99.63 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
<b>EQUITY-LINKED</b>					
Asahipen	\$ 30	1992	3%	100	93.50 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 700 yen per share and of 148.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Canon	\$300	1992	open	100	98.38 Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Canon	\$200	1993	open	100	96.00 Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
C. Itoh Fuel	\$ 50	1992	3%	100	97.50 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 244 yen per share and of 143.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Daishowa Paper Manufacturing	\$ 70	1992	open	100	97.25 Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Fuji Bank	\$200	2002	open	100	98.50 Semiannual coupon indicated or 1.9%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Hazomo-Gumi	\$ 50	1992	3%	100	97.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 728 yen per share and of 142.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
KAO	\$100	1992	open	100	98.63 Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Keppel	\$ 75	1997	2%	100	— Collable at 102% in 1992. Convertible of \$4.07 Singapore per share, a 5.7% premium. Fees 2%.
Koyo Seiko	\$ 60	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 677 yen per share and of 145.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Morita Fire Pump Manufacturing	\$ 25	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 877 yen per share and of 147.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Nippon Paint	\$ 70	1992	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Ogden	\$ 75	2002	5%	100	— Convertible of \$42,625 per share, a 15.2% premium. Fees 2%.
Ryoden Trading Company	\$ 30	1992	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Senko	\$ 40	1992	open	100	96.00 Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Sumitomo Electric Industries	\$200	1992	3%	100	102.50 Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,866 yen per share and of 147.55 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Taiyo Paper Manufacturing	\$ 70	1992	3%	100	97.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,763 yen per share and of 147.55 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Taisei Prefab Construction	\$ 40	1992	3%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 562 yen per share and of 145.20 yen per dollar. Fees 2%.
Tosoh	\$200	1992	open	100	96.50 Coupon indicated or 3.9%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.
Royal Bank of Scotland	£ 50	1994	8%	100	101.75 Each £1,000 note with 142 five-year warrants exercisable into bank's shares of 443 pence per share, a 4.98% premium. Fees 2%.
Leykam Muerzeller Papier und Zellstoff	DM 100	1994	5%	125	144.00 Each DM 40,000 note with 2 warrants exercisable into a total of 28 company shares of 376 Austrian schillings per share, a 19.7% premium. Fees 2%.
Sodick	DM 50	1993	open	100	102.00 Semiannual coupon indicated or 1.1% to 1.9%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set Oct. 6.

## BONDS: Dollar, Prices in Fixed-Rate Market Diverge

(Continued from first finance page)

use of \$117.2 billion. The dollar's share of the market is the smallest ever, down from 63 percent last year.

In addition, this total nine-month price is down 18 percent from the year-ago period — the first decline since 1983.

The decline in the dollar's share of the market is both a reflection of the lack of confidence in the currency as well as the collapse of the market for floating-rate notes. So far this year, the volume of dollar FRNs has totaled \$2.9 billion compared with \$2.8 billion in the year-ago period.

Issuers seeking to borrow floating-rate dollars have reverted to issuing fixed-coupon nondollar debt and swapping the proceeds into floating-rate dollars. This accounts for the huge increase in issuance activity as the major borrowers arranged precautionary financing when interest rates were still declining.

The decline in overall Eurobond volume gives the Australian dollar a market share of 8 percent, in fifth position behind the U.S. dollar. Also following the dollar are bonds in yen with a 14.7 percent share of the market; sterling, 10.3 percent and the Deutsche mark, 8.8 percent.

The decline in overall Eurobond volume reflects investor wariness about liquidity following the difficulties in the FRN market and, thus, a preference for buying in domestic bond markets. It also shows the slowdown in issuance activity as the major borrowers arranged precautionary financing when interest rates were still declining.

Issuers seeking to borrow floating-rate dollars have reverted to issuing fixed-coupon nondollar debt and swapping the proceeds into floating-rate dollars. This accounts for the huge increase in issuance activity as the major borrowers arranged precautionary financing when interest rates were still declining.

Reagan administration officials initially insisted that they could not meet Canada's demands, and it was unclear how far the United States moved on the issue to reach agreement. It was also unclear how many concessions the Mulroney government had made to U.S. demands on other trade issues, mostly related to Canada's imports to U.S. imports and investment and the Canadian subsidies that gave its products a competitive edge.

The United States had agreed to step in a restructuring of the fragmented Italian market, said Giampiero Pessini, vice chairman of Franco Tosi. It aims to create an integrated line of products in power generation, electrical machinery, automation and control systems.

## Agreement Is Reported On Coffee Export Quotas

Reuters

LONDON — Coffee-producing and consuming countries agreed in principle Sunday to reintroduce export quotas, a spokesman for the consumers said. The price-support mechanism has been suspended since February 1986.

Talks under the aegis of the International Coffee Organization agreed on a method to adjust quotas in the October-December quarter, the first three months of the 1987-88 coffee year, said the spokesman, Abraham van Overbeek.

This was the last obstacle to overall agreement and allows quotas to be reintroduced, he said. The full ICO council, meeting late Sunday, as expected to approve the accord. The talks have lasted 12 days.

Earlier, delegates said experts had decided how to distribute export quotas among producer countries, removing the main obstacle to a new international accord to support prices.

Delegates say the United States, the biggest consumer, has been insisting that new quotas be set mainly according to objective criteria, such as available supply and stocks. It considers initial proposals by a producer majority were too much a result of political bargaining.

Quotas lapsed in 1986 when a drought in Brazil, the biggest coffee producer, reduced its crop. But better Brazilian weather this year means that the market is again oversupplied, while earlier talks to

## TRADE: U.S.-Canada Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in Congress over any exemption.

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## G-7 Currency Pact Will Divert Speculation, U.S. Analyst Says

Recently in Washington the Group of Seven countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — reaffirmed their determination to coordinate economic policies and stabilize exchange rates. The United States and Britain announced proposals to strengthen the system, including plans for the monitoring of world commodity prices. James A. Baker, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said gold should be one of the targeted commodities.

Economics correspondent Reginald Dale spoke with Howard Kurz, partner in the New York investment management firm of Bache, Kurz & Co. At recently, Mr. Kurz was chief currency trader at Bank of America, where he typically traded \$5 billion to \$10 billion daily.

Q. How will the markets react?

A. In the short term, the strategy should stabilize the dollar. People feel that the dollar is not going to move out of its agreed range. Right now the G-7 is winning.

The whole reason for the proposals on commodity prices was to show the market that the G-7 has other weapons in the back of the closet, in addition to currency intervention and interest rate changes. The group's leaders are making it clear that they want to be taken very seriously; they want to be seen as real statesmen. They are telling the market "Don't even try thinking about an attack on the dollar."

But they are buying currency stability at the expense of instability in other markets. They are creating two ills for one cure.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. By restricting movements in the dol-

lar, they are pushing speculation elsewhere. Speculative pressure will move into other outlets — the bond and stock markets, where we are seeing big fluctuations. U.S. bonds have become a major speculative pool. The U.S. bond market should not

### MONDAY Q&A

be the world's largest casino. It was meant to finance U.S. government over-expenditure. Now its whole purpose is being frustrated. At some point its volatility is bound to increase, particularly if major Japanese investors decide to pull out.

Q. Is that likely?

A. Japanese investors bought nearly half the bonds auctioned by the U.S. government last year. They have an enormous appetite for U.S. Treasury bonds and they hardly ever sell them. But when they do sell them massively.

Suppose Japan got into financial trouble and wanted to pull back foreign investments. Or let's say that in November the Japanese don't like the probable U.S. presidential candidates for 1988; they don't like the American political and economic scenario and they want to get out of U.S. bonds. That would have a twofold effect.

But they are buying currency stability at the expense of instability in other markets. They are creating two ills for one cure.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. By focusing exclusively on the exchange

rate, the G-7 is making too much hang on too little. It is building a house of cards that could fall down.

Q. What about the proposal to monitor commodity prices?

A. By dragging commodities in, Mr. Baker is effectively seeking to float the dollar against a gold-anchored commodity basket. That will destabilize the commodity markets in the same way that the stock and bond markets have been upset. Every investment firm will hire eight more commodity traders to speculate in commodities.

How would it work anyway? Is the Federal Reserve going to buy pork bellies to support prices? How do you stabilize the price of soybeans? South Africa and the Soviet Union control gold production.

What if Brazil decided not to export coffee for a month or someone tried to corner the silver market again?

Q. Why then does the market appear to be taking the proposal seriously?

A. The market was starved of news and wanted something fresh. The psychology of the market is such that it can convince itself of anything.

Q. What then are the longer-term prospects for the dollar?

A. The G-7's latest strategy probably has a mileage of three to six months. But actually I believe we will see new dollar lows before the end of the year. We still don't have a credible economic policy in the

United States. We need a real change-around in our productivity and spending habits and in our lack of ability to save.

We can hold the dollar temporarily by raising interest rates. But at some point we will run out of people ready to take the exchange rate risk of buying dollars for the sake of a marginally higher yield. Each interest rate increase will create a little more demand, but then the world over-supply of dollars will take over again and we have to raise the rates again.

Anyway, many people in the market believe that the U.S. authorities are letting interest rates go up now so that they can be brought down a little next spring in the run-up to the presidential election. It is very difficult to win votes in a recession, and it has been proved that voter dissatisfaction goes up as interest rates rise.

Q. As a trader, don't you have an interest in currency volatility rather than the stability that Mr. Baker and his colleagues are trying to achieve?

A. Any speculative operator is generally in favor of some volatility, but not too much. When the dollar was moving by 5 to 10 percent a day two-and-a-half years ago, that was just as bad as, if not worse than, a weekly move of only half a percent.

Extreme volatility makes it more difficult and more expensive to do business because banks have to cover themselves by widening the spread between bids and offers for a currency. That makes transactions more costly for the customer and hinders long-term capital movements.

## Chase Manhattan Wins American Airlines \$500 Million Loan

**NASDAQ National Market**

**OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.**

## Mutual Funds

*Figures as of close of trading Friday*  
Oct. 2

NEW YORK (UPI)—

**(Continued on next page)**

## American Exchange Options

*Figures as of close of trading Friday.*



## SPORTS

## Vasquez Takes WBA Title; Rosi, Mitchell Prevail

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Wilfredo Vasquez of Puerto Rico stopped champion Park Chan-yong of South Korea in the 10th round here Sunday, capturing the World Boxing Association bantamweight title.

Vasquez, 25, improved his pro record to 42-2-1. Park, 34, was making the first defense of the title he won from Takeya Muguruma in May; he fell to 25-2.

On unanimous decisions elsewhere,

Giannfranco Rosi of Italy took the World Boxing Council super-welterweight title

and South African Brian Mitchell kept his WBA super-featherweight crown.

In Gravelines, France, Mitchell floored

French champion Daniel Lendas twice over 15 rounds Saturday night in running his record to 32-1-2. It was the third successful defense for Mitchell, 26, since he won the title from Panamanian Alfredo Layne in September 1986. Lendas is 41-6.

In Perugia, Italy, Rosi upset Mexican titleholder Lupe Aquino, the judges scoring the 12-round fight 118-113, 115-114 and 115-114. Rosi, 30, became the 15th Italian boxer to win a world title.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BRAD	DAVIS	ASST
LUXE	ALENE	MITIE
EMIL	BORER	BLUE
ABOVE	SUSPICION	
TAMEST	ETAPE	
RITES	LANCES	
CLASSROOM	STONE	
LOG	SLAIN	DNA
EGRET	ORGAN	BEAN
WEAVES	TRIO	
ILOST	TROIKA	
UNDER	THE HAMMER	
KNEE	REEVE	LAIVE
ETON	ORDER	EGIS
YOST	WEARS	TENT

10/2/87

## PEANUTS



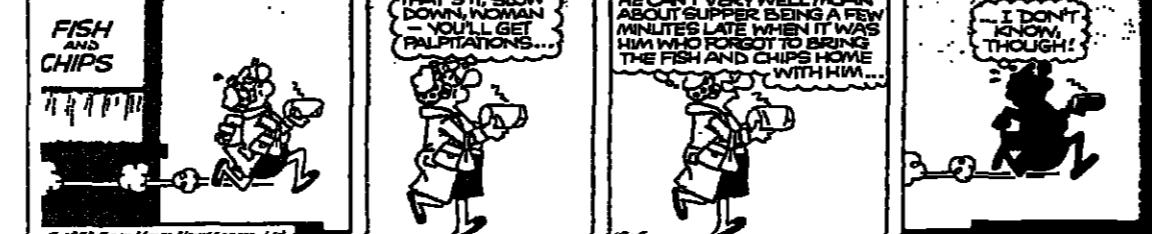
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



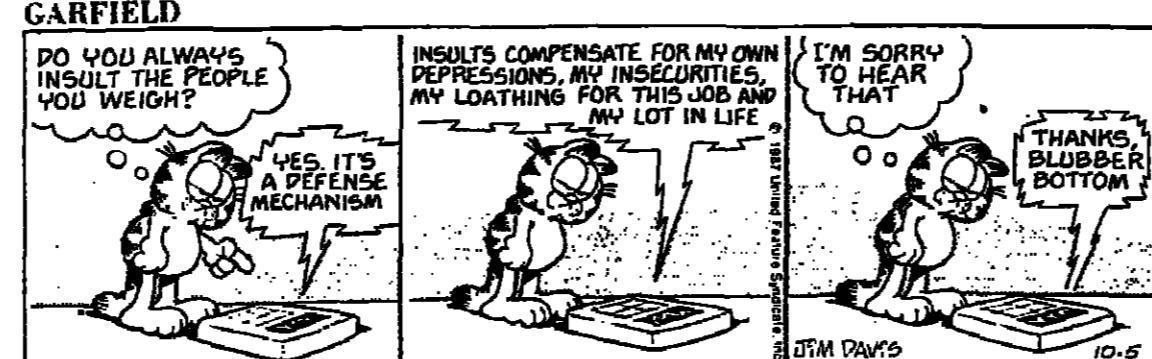
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## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Strike-Version Bears Still Monsters, Rout Eagles, 35-3

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The strike version of the Chicago Bears did not compare with the regular "Monsters of the Midway," but they obtained the same results Sunday with a 35-3 rout of the non-union Philadelphia Eagles before only 4,074 fans.

The Bears crushed the Eagles with

burgh win as quarterback Steve Bono accounted for two touchdowns.

Fans inside the stadium only out-numbered union pickets outside the stadium by 17-1.

Chargers 10, Bengals 9: In Cincinnati, Jeff Gaffney, cut by San Diego this summer, kicked a 24-yard field goal in the closing minutes to give the Chargers their victory at half-filled Riverfront Stadium. The Bengals set one club record: 10 with 10 points.

Browns 20, Patriots 10: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Larry Mason, released on Cleveland's final cut in

training camp, ran for two touchdowns in a mistake-prone game watched by the smallest crowd in the 61,000-seat Sullivan Stadium's 9,860 at 80,000-seat Rich Stadium.

Bills 31, Lions 27: In Pontiac, Michigan only 4,919 fans showed up to see Tampa Bay win a game that had an advance sale of 40,000 tickets and turned on a fumbled punt, while outside the stadium at least seven picketers were arrested for violating a court order not to interfere with traffic.

Colts 47, Bills 6: In Orchard Park, New York, Gary Hogeboom, one of

the first veterans to defy the strike, threw five touchdown passes and an experienced Indianapolis team routed the strike-depleted Bills before 9,860 at 80,000-seat Rich Stadium.

Buffalo, one of 13 teams with no players who crossed the picket lines was hurt by six fumbles and three interceptions and was saved from

the worst loss in club history by an eight starters who crossed their picket line against a Redskins team that held firm with the two-week-old strike. The Cardinals lost wide receiver Roy Green to a strained hamstring, however, and few of the other veterans were a factor.

Anthony Allen caught three touchdown passes and set a team record with 255 yards receiving to lead a makeshift lineup of Redskins. The Cardinals were playing with eight starters who crossed their

picket line against a Redskins team that held firm with the two-week-old strike. The Cardinals lost wide receiver Roy Green to a strained hamstring, however, and few of the other veterans were a factor.

Redskins 28, St. Louis 21: In Washington, the NFL's longest sell-out streak ended as 27,728 turned

out to see the Redskins, playing entirely with non-regulars, defeat a St. Louis team with eight non-striking veterans.

Anthony Allen caught three touchdown passes and set a team record with 255 yards receiving to lead a makeshift lineup of Redskins. The Cardinals were playing with eight starters who crossed their

picket line against a Redskins team that held firm with the two-week-old strike. The Cardinals lost wide receiver Roy Green to a strained hamstring, however, and few of the other veterans were a factor.

replacing the injured Lars Tate, the nation's second-leading rusher.

Oregon 29, Washington 22: In Eugene, Oregon, redshirt freshman Bill Musgrave passed for 282 yards and two touchdowns and Kirk Denzic kicked three field goals for an upset that was the Ducks' first victory over the Huskies since 1980.

Texas Tech 27, Texas A&M 21: In Lubbock, Texas, Tyrone Thompson returned a punt 74 yards for a touchdown to help upset A&M.

Louisiana State 13, Florida 10: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Harvey Williams ran two yards for the tying touchdown, David Brownryde kicked field goals of 31 and 24 yards and Florida's Robert McGinty missed on a 37-yard field goal try with 15 seconds left.

Penn 23, Columbia 0: In New York, the Lions had the ball inside the Penn 20 three times in the first half but lost their 34th straight, tying the longest losing streak in major college history, set by Northwestern from 1970 to 1982. (UPI, AP)

## Miami, by a Little Extra, Beats Florida St.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Extra points decided a one-point game Saturday between two of the top-ranked U.S. college football teams.

Third-ranked Miami edged No. 4 Florida State 26-25, because the Hurricanes were successful on two

U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL

two-point conversions and the Seminoles failed on one one-point kick and had a two-point conversion pass knocked down in the end zone by 42 seconds left to play.

Miami, 3-0, rallied from a 16-point third-quarter deficit to beat Florida State 4-1, for the ninth time in the schools' last 10 meetings in Tallahassee. The Hurricanes have won 24 straight regular-season games, 17 on the road, and have a 19-1 record on the road under the coaching of Jimmy Johnson.

Florida State lost its lead in the fourth quarter for the third straight year as Steve Walsh's three touch-down passes put the Hurricanes

ahead, 26-19, with 2:22 left, the go-ahead points coming on a 73-yard pass to Michael Irvin.

The Seminoles, whose second-half mistakes let the Hurricanes back into the contest, scored on Danny McManus's 18-yard pass to

but McManus's pass on the conversion try was knocked down by cornerback Bubba McDaniel.

Florida State's coach, Bobby Bowden, intended to go for a tie but changed his mind because Derek Schmidt had missed on the one-point kick and had a two-point conversion pass knocked down in the end zone by 42 seconds left to play.

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## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

## Amsterdam

Stocks on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange recouped some losses last week, helped by the firmer dollar and stable bond prices.

The ANP/CBS stock index rose to 313.3 on Friday from 308.3 the previous week. Volume eased slightly to 4,801 billion guilders from

4,809 billion.

On Monday, the market opened with substantially higher prices as the rising dollar improved the export and earnings prospects of several international companies. Royal Dutch gave the best performance.

Prices dipped Tuesday when stocks in New York faltered, and Dutch shares fell further on Wednesday due to a weaker Wall Street. Royal Dutch, KLM and Alcoa suffered slight losses, but Unilever was unchanged and Philips closed higher.

The market was stable the next two days, despite a firmer Wall Street.

## Frankfurt

West German stock prices staged a recovery, thanks particularly to strong performances on Wall Street and in Tokyo.

In addition, the dollar's firmness led foreign investors into the West German market on expectations of better export earnings, and prices rose by an average of 1.5 percent for the week. The Commerzbank index finished up 51.2 points for the week at 2,010.4.

Volume on the eight West German stock markets rose to 17.18 billion Deutsche marks from 11.98 billion the previous week.

In the capital goods sector, Linde jumped 31 DM to 770. Chemicals firm, as Bayer gained 20.80 to finish at 377.30, and Schering 21.50 to 626. Siemens closed at 678 DM, up 24 on the week. In autos, BMW rose by 13 DM, Daimler 17, and VW just 1.

Banks were firm, with Commerzbank gaining 11 DM, Dresdner, 11.50 and Deutsche Bank 16.50.

## Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index crept closer to the 4,000-point barrier last week in a healthy market.

The key local index surged during the week before dipping Friday to close at 3,932.04, a hefty climb of 91.93 points for the week.

After a strong start on Monday, the market yielded to profit-taking on Tuesday before roaring back on Wednesday with an 84.16-point rise, the biggest one-day gain since March 18.

Heavy trading Thursday pushed the index higher before Friday's late session profit-taking.

Some dealers said the market will fall further before attacking the Hang Seng's 4,000 barrier.

Cheung Kong gained 60 cents to 13.60; Hong Kong Electric advanced one dollar to 11.40, while Hutchison was up 50 cents to 15.30.

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Some dealers said the market will fall further before attacking the Hang Seng's 4,000 barrier.

Cheung Kong gained 60 cents to 13.60; Hong Kong Electric advanced one dollar to 11.40, while Hutchison was up 50 cents to 15.30.

Analysts cited the traditional buying at the start of the fourth quarter, especially for bank and insurance stocks, and the dollar's rise.

Zurich analysts are optimistic for the new week, predicting price rises of 5 to 10 percent.

Credit Suisse rose 90 francs to 3,500. Financial companies rose slightly, with Motor Columbus adding 20 to 1,960. Insurance stocks, foods and chemicals all made progress, as did industrials, particularly Alusuisse, which added 51 to finish at 940.

## Paris

French stock prices dropped again last week, particularly because of the decline of the financial futures market MATIF in connection with rising interest rates.

The CAC index of stock prices dropped to 410 at the Friday close from 419 the previous Friday.

The market was depressed by forecasts from the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that France will have the lowest growth rate next year among the seven leading industrial democracies.

## Singapore

Singapore share prices ended the week mixed but with major issues generally firmer after several days of listless trading on low volume.

Buying interest from foreign investors, especially from Britain and Hong Kong, pushed prices up briefly but the move was not sustained. Market sentiment was dampened by a glut of new issues and a stronger U.S. dollar.

The Straits Times industrial index rose, after the previous week's decline, to close up 38 points to 1,419.67. Volume for the week was down 12.1 percent to 9.6 million shares.

Leading the active stocks was City Development Warrants, improving by 28 cents to 5 Singapore dollars. Sime Darby was next, gaining 8 cents to 1,60 dollars and Jurong Shipyard gained 17 cents to 3,02 dollars.

Consolidated Plantation chalked up 10 cents to 3,28 dollars while Harrison Plantations surged 36 cents to 5.30.

Among Malaysian stocks, Amalgamated Steel Mills added 17 cents to 2.82 and General Lumber 15 cents to 1.59.

## Tokyo

Tokyo shares rose steadily throughout the week to breach the Nikkei average's 26,000 level as export-led issues rose on the renewed commitment for currency stability from officials of the leading Western industrial nations.

The Nikkei barometer of 225 selected issues, a 22,02 point gainer the week before, posted a huge 91.73 point advance to finish Saturday at 26,056.59.

Domestic issues also did well. In consumer electricals, Sony rose 5,540 yen from 4,930 a week before and TDK to 5,500 yen from 5,130. Financial issues were generally

## SPORTS

# Tigers Win AL East With a 3d Straight 1-Run Defeat of Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DETROIT**—The Detroit Tigers won the American League East title Sunday by beating the Toronto Blue Jays, 1-0, behind the six-inning pitching of Frank Tanana and Larry Herndon's home run.

The Blue Jays lost their last seven games of the season, including three in a row in this season-ending series in Detroit, squandering a

**SUNDAY BASEBALL**

lead over the Tigers that was 3½ games on Sept. 26.

The Tigers finished the season two games ahead of the Blue Jays and avoided a one-game playoff that would have been held Monday in Detroit had the Blue Jays won.

Tanana pitched his third shutout this year, walking three and striking out nine. Herndon put the Tigers ahead once and for all in this season of struggle with a one-out homer in the second inning off of Toronto's ace, Jimmy Key, who allowed only three hits, struck out eight and finished with the AL career-high title at 2.76.

All seven of the Blue Jays and Tigers played in the final two weeks of the season were decided by one run, and two went extra innings, including Saturday's 3-2, 12-inning victory that put the Tigers a game ahead.

In that game, Alan Trammell drove a single through the legs of drawn-in shortstop Mamie Judd with the bases loaded and one out in the bottom of the 12th.

Toronto left-hander Mike Flanagan first dualed Jack Morris, then Mike Henneman, through 11 innings, striking out nine while giving up eight hits. Morris, in his nine innings, also allowed eight hits while striking out six, then Henneman pitched three innings of relief. And when Flanagan was relieved at the start of the 12th, the Tigers quickly took advantage.

Jeff Musselman started the inning and got one out before yielding consecutive singles to Lou Whitaker and Bill Madlock. Then he walked Kirk Gibson to load the bases. That brought on Mark Eichhorn.

On his first pitch, Trammell hit a ground ball that appeared to take a short hop under the glove of Lee, who was playing in for a possible play at the plate. Lee was filling in for all-star Tony Fernandez, who broke his elbow in a game against the Tigers on Sept. 24.

The Tigers moved into a first-place tie with the Blue Jays on Friday night, taking a 4-3 victory behind home runs by Trammell and Bill Madlock. Then he walked Kirk Gibson to load the bases. That brought on Mark Eichhorn.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 0: In Boston, Roger Clemens became the first AL pitcher to win 20 games two straight years since Tommy John in 1979-80, throwing a two-hitter against Milwaukee.

Orioles 4, Yankees 2: In New York, Cal Ripken hit a two-run home run for Baltimore, which ended a three-game losing streak but closed the season at 75-95, its third worst record in the team's 34 years. The Orioles were 18-60 against teams in the East.

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Royals 4, Twins 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Danny Tartabull's inside-the-park homer helped beat Minnesota.

Mariners 6, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Alvin Davis homered for a Seattle season-record 68 extra base hits. (AP, UPI)

White Sox 5, Athletics 2: In Chicago, Reggie Jackson got two hits for Oakland in the final game of his 21-year career, but Ron Hassey hit a two-run homer for the White Sox.

Pirates 4, Phillies 2: In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Jose Lind hit an RBI single in the bottom of the eighth before right-fielder Keith Hughes's throwing error allowed the winning run to score as the Pirates tied Philadelphia for fourth place in the East. It is the Pirates' first year out of last place since 1983.

Mets 11, Cardinals 6: In St. Louis, pinch-hitter Lee Mazzilli's two-run single and Tim Teufel's two-run double, both during a five-run ninth, gave New York its victory.

Reds 2, Astros 1: In Houston, Tom Browning pitched an eight-hitter for eight innings to beat Nolan Ryan and Cincinnati won on Terry Francona's RBI single and Terry McGriff's RBI double in the fifth.

Cubs 7, Expos 5: In Montreal, Dave Martinez hit a two-run triple and Rafael Palmeiro and Keith Moreland homered for Chicago, but Andre Dawson managed only a single in four at-bats as he fell one short of 50 homers.

*Courtesy, AP*

**BENITO SANTIAGO**, whose hitting streak ended at 34 games.

## Santiago Streak Ended, But Padres Halt Theirs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SAN DIEGO**—Benito Santiago's 34-game hitting streak, a major-league record for rookies, was ended Saturday night but his San Diego Padres ended a nine-game losing streak with a 1-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers when Stan Jefferson homered in the second inning.

Jimmy Jones and Lance McCullers held the Dodgers to seven hits in helping the Padres avoided equaling their longest losing streak since

**SATURDAY BASEBALL**

1974. McCullers, who pitched the last two innings, earned his 16th save by striking out Steve Sox with runners on second and third in the ninth, then retiring Danny Heep on a fly ball with the bases loaded.

Santiago went hitless in three at-bats against Orel Hershiser, who lost despite pitching a three-hitter for his 10th consecutive game of the season.

Santiago's hitting streak, which broke the rookie mark of 27 set by Jimmy Williams of the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1899, was a record for a catcher. Santiago is the 11th player in major-league history to have hit in at least 34 games.

Expos 5, Cubs 4: In Montreal, Tim Wallach homered with two out in the seventh to beat Chicago, whose Andre Dawson hit his 49th this year. Dawson is seeking to become the first National Leaguer since George Foster to hit 50 in a season. Foster had 52 for Cincinnati in 1977.

Astros 6, Reds 4: In Houston, Jim Fankovich's two-run single capped a five-run seventh against Cincinnati.

Rob Murphy, who retired Jose Cruz to end that inning, set a major-league record for left-handed relievers with his 87th appearance this year. Wilbur Wood relieved a Chicago season-record 68 extra base hits. (AP, UPI)

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## England Wins U.K. Golf; Strange Cards Record 62

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**ST. ANDREWS**, Scotland — Gordon J. Brand and Nick Faldo, on respective rounds of 64 and 66, led England to a 2-1 victory over Scotland in the final of the Dunhill Nations Cup golf tournament over the 6,932-yard (6,400-meter) Old Course here Sunday.

But both were eclipsed by U.S. Captain Curtis Strange, who clipped a shot off the 48-hour old course record with a 62 to lead the Americans to third place with a 2-1 decision over top-seeded Australia.

Opening up a 3-shot lead at the eighth hole, Faldo took command against Sandy Lyle with his fourth birdie of the day. Lyle wound up with a 69 — and down by three strokes.

Brand, the only player in the six-man final not to have shared in Europe's Ryder Cup triumph a week earlier, wrapped up England's victory by beating Sam Torrance. Brand was in heady form, rolling in a 45-foot eagle putt at No. 5 and producing a spectacular birdie three at 13 after driving into a bunker.

"I did well to get out of the trap and then sank a 175-yard 5-iron third shot," he said. "But the crowd was so quiet I was convinced it was in another bunker."

Beaten by five strokes, Torrance, the losing captain, said: "We all broke, but were well beaten. There's nothing you can do against

that kind of golf — Sandy and I were hammered."

Faldo pointed to a brilliant semi-final recovery against defending champion Australia on Saturday, when England trailed by four shots with five holes to play in two of three matches, as the impetus for Sunday's victory — England's first ever in the 16-nation competition.

"We got out of jail then and played really well today," he said. "I'm obviously delighted — when we came here and looked at our record in the past, our chances didn't look too brilliant."

Strange picked up six consecutive birdies through the turn, and had front and back nines of 31. "I held seven or eight course records around the world," said the top money-winner on the PGA tour, "but this one on the Old Course is very special."

"I tickled to death, not to finish in third place but about the record," said Strange, whose 10-under-par round beat Greg Norman by eight strokes and lowered by a shot the record 63 registered Friday by Australian Rodger Davis.

"There's no greater place in the world to have a course record than St. Andrews. It's more than the low score. It's walking up the last hole toward the clubhouse with all its tradition, making birdies over the course where all the great players have played...." (UPI, AP)



Ramesh Krishnan, an 8-6, 6-4, 6-4 winner over Wally Masur in Sunday's deciding match.

## India Upsets Australia by 3-2, Advances to Final of Davis Cup

United Press International

**SYDNEY** — India engineered a major upset when it defeated defending champion Australia, 3-2, in a Davis Cup semifinal here Sunday.

Ramesh Krishnan, once coached by Harry Hopman, the late Australian Cup captain, ended Australia's bid to keep the silver trophy when he downed Wally Masur, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4, in an engrossing match lasting just over two hours.

A capacity crowd of 5,000 at White City Stadium stood and applauded Krishnan when he came from a break down to beat Brazilian Tomas Koch in five sets in Calcutta. "No father and son have done that," said Amritraj.

Fitzgerald's defeat of Amritraj was a second straight success for the home team after its doubles pairing of Peter Doohan and Cash, led by captain Peter Smith, defeated the Australians 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, on Saturday.

It is only the third time in Davis Cup history that India has made the finals. It lost, 4-1, to Australia in 1966 and withdrew from the final against South Africa in 1974 for political reasons.

And it was only the ninth time in 79 years that Australia had been beaten at home in a cup series. Britain won in 1912, and the United States has triumphed seven times in Australia.

Krishnan's match became vital when Vijay Amritraj, the Indian captain, slumped badly in the first of Sunday's two singles matches. John Fitzgerald beat him, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3, in two hours to square the series at 2-2.

But Amritraj was in an understandably effervescent mood at day's end. "There is no doubt Krishnan was the best of the players in this cup, after all," he said. "The only player that could have given him any trouble is Pat Cash, and he'd have to be playing his best tennis."

"I am so proud of the Indian team.... You don't know how much this helps to bring Indians together all round the world, the fact that we beat Australia in a Davis Cup."

"We have the world cricket cup starting in India this week, and this will be a wonderful tonic for the Indian team, I can assure you."

"It is a big team effort, believe me. I don't think in Davis Cup history such a lowly rated team as India has beaten Australia and made the final of the Davis Cup — it's wonderful. I wouldn't trade today's win for anything I have ever done in tennis."

Amritraj said it was an apt coincidence that Krishnan's father, the

legendary Ramanathan, had vaulted India into its first cup final, in December 1966, when he came from a break down to beat Brazilian Tomas Koch in five sets in Calcutta. "No father and son have done that," said Amritraj.

It was

Krishnan's second victory in the Davis Cup, after he beat Fitzgerald in the opening round. Fitzgerald, who had been beaten by Amritraj in the first round, was not surprised.

"I am so proud of the Indian team.... You've got to live with the players you've got," he said. "Certainly Cash would have made a big difference to our chances, but he just might have injured his knee in the opening singles and that would have been tragic."

"The Indians played extremely well, and on the series they were the better players."

The defeat was only Fraser's 14th in 46 cup matches since he took over from Hopman in 1970. He has led Australia into at least the semifinals 12 straight years and 14 out of the last 15.

## Trempolino Wins Arc de Triomphe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — Trempolino came from off the pace Sunday to overtake favored Reference Point and win the \$1.1 million Arc de Triomphe, giving jockey Pat Eddery of Ireland an unprecedented third straight victory in Europe's richest horse race.

The American-bred Trempolino, owned by Paul de Mousset of France, caught the fading Reference Point down the stretch, then held off the Italian colt Tony Bin to win by two lengths. His time, 2 minutes, 26.30 seconds, broke the record for the 24-kilometer (1½-mile) race by 14 seconds.

Reference Point, who had won seven of his nine races and was

ridden by Steve Cauthen of the United States, led for most of the race. But he fell back after being passed by Trempolino and finished third, Triptych, an American-bred horse trained in France, was third, by three lengths, for the second straight year, barely edging the British entry Minto.

Minto had been the only horse to beat Reference Point this year.

Cauthen quickly took Reference Point to the lead and had as much as a length advantage over the rest of the 11-h

# Alive and Well: The Woman Picasso Sought to Annihilate

International Herald Tribune

**ANTIBES**, France — The opening events surrounding the Françoise Gilot exhibition at the Picasso Museum in Antibes went beyond the usual slick cast and white wine. There were official receptions, a guided visit and, the night before the vernissage, a dinner at a restaurant in the old port where she presided over a U-shaped table of local dignitaries, their New York and California dealers and some 30 Gilot collectors and admirers who had come from the United States for the opening and for a tour with Gilot of three Riviera museums. At the dinner Gilot, who is a compact, handsome woman with gray-green eyes as unyielding as the sea, sat attentive and serene. She was making a triumphant return.

In August 1946, Pablo Picasso and his young mistress Françoise Gilot were offered work space in a ramshackle local museum, formerly the Château Grimaldi, on the ramparts of Antibes. After the grays and restrictions of wartime Paris, it was a moment of rebirth and joy. Picasso's great work from the period is called "La Joie de Vivre" and the jubilant dancing nude in the center is Françoise. When winter began to draw in, the couple returned to Paris, leaving behind 25 Picasso paintings and 44 preparatory sketches that became the base for the rechristened Picasso Museum, the first dedicated to a living artist, according to the museum's official history.

Among the paintings left behind was a sober "Still Life With Open Wings," Picasso-influenced but by Gilot. It is a key piece in her current show and its title was premonitory: Gilot's wings were indeed open to fly and in 1954 she left Picasso.

In "Life With Picasso" (written with Carlton Lake) she describes how Picasso tried to put a curse on her future, saying, "Even if you think people like you, it will only be a kind of curiosity they will have about a person whose life has touched mine so intimately.... For you reality is finished; it ends right here."

Terrible words, but Gilot says she was unaffected.

"People think I believed in that curse, I wrote about it because I thought it would be interesting for readers to see Picasso's perspective, thinking he could annihilate me, but he did not, even after the following year when he succeeded in having Kahnweiler end my con-

## MARY BLUME

tract. So perhaps that is what people really do not know, which is that although I had been ostracized or supposedly been beheaded, my life went on."

She married a French painter, Luc Simon, by whom she had a daughter, who is studying architecture in California. In 1969, after an exhibition in Los Angeles, she met Jonas Salk, the polo-voiced pioneer. They were married the following year and live in La Jolla, California. Gilot also has studios in Montmartre and New York.

Next month a book, "Françoise Gilot: An Artist's Journey," will be published by the Atlantic Monthly Press. She has also written poems and "Interface: The Painter and the Mask," which she describes as a philosophical work, and she is working on a book about Matisse.

She works at least 10 hours a day and, an insomniac since adolescence, wastes little time on sleep, which accounts, she explains, for her wide culture. She is daunting, this woman who has shared her life with two of this century's most consequential men and has managed a respectable career on her own: an expert horsewoman who identified more with the centaurs than with the nymphs in Picasso's drawings and whom Picasso would follow in his chauffeur-driven car as she galloped through the Bois de Boulogne in their early days together (he even thought of sculpting her as an equestrian Joan of Arc). She is straight-backed with broad hands and a nice manner no one would mistake for weakness.

"As a person I am very nice. At the same time I do not compromise with what I believe, so in the

beginning, in the importance of choice.

"We all thought we might be dead tomorrow, which in a way was a good thing because what we wanted we wanted right away. We wanted to be something right and leave a testimony of what we had been even if we had only been for a day."

The artist she admired was Gauguin and van Gogh — "I thought Picasso was too intellectual, although I was pretty intellectual myself." The girl with the circumflex eyebrows and the celebrated painter met in a restaurant on Rue des Grands-Augustins in Paris, where Picasso had his studio.

Françoise was as assured and as triumphant in her youth as she would be 40 years later at the pre-vernissage dinner at the restaurant in Antibes. The famous Robert Capa photograph of her strolling on the beach shaded by a parasol that Picasso holds over her is not only lovely: Looked at closely it shows the certainty and self-sufficiency that mark her still. Gilot once said of her, "There's one thing about Françoise that I like very much. She's the kind of person who may always have remorse, but will never have regret."

The Matisse book that Gilot is writing is based in part on conversations she had with Matisse and Picasso from 1946 to 1954. De-

spite talk of their rivalry, the men were great friends once they became giants and, says Danièle Giraudy, when Matisse died Picasso mourned that there were so many things he would never again be able to talk about.

Danièle Giraudy, an alumna of the Pompidou Center, has shown great wit and flair since taking over the Picasso Museum here in 1981. A future exhibition will be devoted to the relationship of Picasso and Matisse and the influence they had on each other. It will take its title from the names of two rabbits who were the mascots of the painters who formed a camouflage contingent in World War I: Matisse and Picasso.

## LANGUAGE

### Falling Into Desuetude

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — As the Senate deliberated the nomination to the Supreme Court of Judge Robert H. Bork, logophiles weighed the words of the solons and the nomine.

*Penumbras* nearly shadowed all.

Because the rights of privacy inter-

ested lawmakers who hoped the

courts, rather than the Congress,

would handle that persnickety is-

sue. Justice William O. Douglas'

opinion in *Griswold* vs. Connecticut

was often quoted. He had written

that "specific guarantees in the

Bill of Rights have penumbras,

formed by emanations from those

guarantees that help give them life

and substance."

An *emanation*, from the Latin for "flow," is something "emitted from a source," like a gas belching from a pool. A *penumbra* — from the Latin *pumbras*, "almost," and *umbra*, "shadow" — means literally "almost shadow." It was first used in 1604 by the German astronomer Johannes Kepler, and a half-century later made it into English: "The Moon was not at all obscured by the true shadow, but entered only a little into the *penumbra*."

Astronomers used the term to describe the area of faint light, or partial shadow, that surrounds the total shadow in an eclipse. The word crossed over to general use in a figurative sense of the gray area between black-and-white issues. The British novelist Marie Edgeworth wrote in her 1801 story "Angelina" that "I will defend him . . . against every shadow, every penumbra of aristocratic insolence." T.S. Eliot gave the gray area more currency in drafts of his poem "The Waste Land" in the early 1920s: "Within this penumbra of consciousness . . ."

Thus, Douglas — a good and careful writer — chose an apt word to describe what he believed to be a shadowy area, slightly illuminated by light coming from parts of the Constitution, that formed a "right of privacy."

A word of similar meaning, though not a synonym, is *fringe*: the noun *penumbra* can also mean "area of obscurity" or "part shaded by doubt." When *penumbra* is conflated with a different noun also formed from the Latin for "shadow," *umbrella*, semantists

call it *umbra*.

Discussing the anti-contracep-

tive law struck down as unconstitutional in *Griswold*, Bork told senators he had described the statute as "nuttily," challengeable on many grounds, but had criticized Doug-

glas's reasoning that led to the creation of an undefined and potentially confusing penumbra. "The law . . . was an utterly antique statute. Nobody would ever have enforced it. I think you'd have a great argument of no fair warning, or sometimes what lawyers call . . . and I hate to use a word like this — *desuetude*, meaning it's just so out of date it's gone to limb."

*Desuetude* is rooted in the Latin for "disease" and means the same today. It first appeared in Henry Cockeram's 1623 English Diction-

ary, or *An Interpreter of Hard English Words*, defined as "lack of use," but made it big in politics

when President Grover Cleveland in 1886 sent a message to Congress that touched on the disease into which the once-controversial Tenure of Office Act had fallen: "After an existence of nearly 20 years of almost innocuous desuetude, these laws are brought forth."

The assertion of views different

from those held when he wrote as a

professor in 1971 led to Leahy's

charge of *metamorphosis*. That is a word that came into English in Sir Thomas More's 1533 writing about

witchcraft (thereby lending *smut* to those who defended Bork

as a victim of a "witch hunt"). It is from the Greek for "transformation," and gained a meaning in biology as "a profound change in form during the life of an organism." In its figurative meaning today, the word denotes more than mere alteration or modification of views, which is why it was rejected by Bork supporters.

New York Times Service



Robert Capa's celebrated photo of Françoise Gilot and Picasso.

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